UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24649
9 October 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 9 OCTOBER 1992 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

In accordance with the provisions of Security Council resolution 689 (1991), and in the light of your report (S/24615), the members of the Security Council have reviewed the question of termination or continuation of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission, as well as its modalities of operation.

I have the honour to inform you that the members of the Council concur with your recommendations, in particular, that contained in paragraph 27 of your report.

(Signed) Jean-Bertrand MERIMEE
President of the Security Council

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24650
12 October 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Welcoming the signature, on 4 October 1992 in Rome, of a General Peace Agreement between the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana (RENAMO) (S/24635),

Considering that the signature of the Agreement constitutes an important contribution to the restoration of peace and security in the region,

Taking note of the Joint Declaration dated 7 August 1992 of the President of the Republic of Mozambique and the President of RENAMO, in which the parties accept the role of the United Nations in monitoring and guaranteeing the implementation of the General Peace Agreement (S/24406),

Also taking note of the report of the Secretary-General dated 9 October 1992 and of the request of the President of Mozambique (S/24642),

1. Approves the appointment by the Secretary-General of an interim Special Representative, and the despatch to Mozambique of a team of up to 25 military observers as recommended in paragraph 16 of the above-mentioned report;

2. Looks forward to the report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of a United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ), including in particular a detailed estimate of the cost of this operation;

3. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24651
12 October 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 11 OCTOBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Security Council resolution 781 (1992) of 9 October 1992 was violated about 18 hours after its passage. The fighter planes of the Belgrade regime and its proxies in Bosnia and Herzegovina carried out about 30 sorties against the town of Gradacac on the morning of 10 October 1992. Early reports indicate that about 40 civilians were killed and up to 100 were injured.

Gradacac has been bombed for weeks now, as the aggressor continues its strategy of consolidating control of the northern land corridor of Bosnia and Herzegovina linking the Serb-controlled areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia to Belgrade. Gradacac, in the region of Tuzla, is one of the towns which falls within the corridor and has yet to fall.

The military authorities in Tuzla have evidence that it will be the next target. Consequently, they have informed the Government that they are promulgating a desperate defensive strategy which could affect the lives of "residents of ... Slavonia (Croatia), Vojvodina (Serbia) and parts of Hungary".

Regional authorities in Tuzla are positioning tankers full of chlorine throughout the region of Tuzla, "for purposes of necessary defence", as they have no conventional weapons with which to defend themselves. If an attack against the city begins, there is a very high likelihood of these tankers being struck, thus releasing poisonous chlorine into the atmosphere.

This is a desperate strategy of people who have been under siege for six months, people who are frustrated, scared and ignored. They have defended their city for months without any help, military or humanitarian, from the outside. They have made numerous appeals for help, especially for humanitarian aid. I have made those appeals on their behalf on numerous occasions to the Security Council, the latest coming on 8 September 1992.

Given the numerous appeals, none of which have been considered, they still remain loyal to the Government. The Government, however, cannot satisfy

their urgent need of defence. My Government is making a vigorous effort to dissuade any desperate acts, such as the use of a "chlorine shield" as a defensive weapon, but it needs the help of the Security Council.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24652
12 October 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 668 (1990) of 20 September 1990, 717 (1991) of 16 October 1991, 718 (1991) of 31 October 1991, 728 (1992) of 8 January 1992, 745 (1992) of 28 February 1992 and 766 (1992) of 21 July 1992,

Recalling the statement made by the President of the Security Council on 12 June 1992 (S/24091),

Recalling also the declaration on the Cambodia peace process adopted in Tokyo on 22 June 1992 (S/24183),

Paying tribute to His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, President of the Supreme National Council, for his efforts to restore peace and national unity in Cambodia,

Taking note of the cooperation extended to UNTAC, by the parties of SOC, FUNCINPEC and KPNLF, and of the fact that the PDK still fails to meet obligations it assumed when it signed the Paris Agreements, as reflected in the report of the Secretary-General dated 21 September 1992 (S/24578),

Reaffirming that UNTAC must have full and unrestricted access to the areas controlled by each of the parties,

Welcoming the achievements of UNTAC in the implementation of the Paris Agreements, concerning, inter alia, military deployment almost throughout the whole country, the promulgation of the electoral law, the provisional registration of political parties, the beginning of voter registration, safe repatriation of over 150,000 refugees, progress in rehabilitation programmes and projects and the campaign in favour of respect for human rights,

Welcoming the accession of the SNC to a number of international human rights conventions,

Welcoming also the progress made by UNTAC in strengthening supervision and control over administrative structures as set out in the Paris Agreements, and recognizing the importance of this part of UNTAC's mandate,

Welcoming further the fact that the SNC functions in accordance with the Paris Agreements,

Expressing appreciation to the States and international financial institutions which announced, during the Tokyo Conference on 22 June 1992, financial contributions to Cambodia's reconstruction and rehabilitation,

Expressing its gratitude to the Governments of Thailand and Japan for their efforts to find solutions to the current problems relating to the implementation of the Paris Agreements,

Deeply concerned by difficulties faced by UNTAC caused in particular by security and economic conditions in Cambodia,

1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General (S/24578);

2. Confirms that, in conformity with paragraph 66 of the report, the electoral process shall be carried out in accordance with the timetable laid down in the implementation plan and thus that the election for a constituent assembly will be held no later than May 1993;

3. Supports the intention of the Secretary-General, expressed in paragraph 67 of his report, concerning the checkpoints in the country and along its borders with neighbouring countries;

4. Expresses its gratitude to the Secretary-General and his Special Representative for their efforts as well as to Member States which have cooperated with UNTAC in order to solve the difficulties it has met and urges all States, in particular neighbouring countries, to provide assistance to UNTAC to ensure the effective implementation of the Paris Agreements;

5. Deplores the fact that the PDK, ignoring the requests and demands contained in its resolution 766 (1992), has not yet complied with its obligations;

6. Demands that the party mentioned in paragraph 5 fulfil immediately its obligations under the Paris Agreements; that it facilitate without delay full deployment of UNTAC in the areas under its control; and that it implement fully phase II of the plan, particularly cantonment and demobilization, as well as all other aspects of the Paris Agreements, taking into account that all parties in Cambodia have the same obligations to implement the Paris Agreements;

7. Demands full respect for the cease-fire, calls upon all parties in Cambodia to cooperate fully with UNTAC to identify minefields and to refrain from any activity aimed at enlarging the territory under their control, and further demands that these parties facilitate UNTAC investigations of reports of foreign forces, foreign assistance and cease-fire violations within the territory under their control;

8. Reiterates its demands that all parties take all necessary measures to ensure the safety and security of all United Nations personnel and refrain from any threat or violent act against them;

9. Emphasizes, in accordance with article 12 of the Paris Agreements, the importance of the elections being held in a neutral political environment, encourages the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to continue their efforts to create such an environment, and in that context requests, in particular, that the UNTAC radio broadcast facility be established without delay and with access to the whole territory of Cambodia;

10. Encourages the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to make use fully of all possibilities offered by UNTAC's mandate, including annex 1, section B, paragraph 5 (b), of the Paris Agreements to enhance the effectiveness of existing civil police in resolving the growing problems relating to the maintenance of law and order in Cambodia;

11. Invites States and international financial institutions to make available as soon as possible the contributions they had already announced during the Tokyo Conference on 22 June 1992, giving priority to those which produce quick impact;

12. Invites the Governments of Thailand and Japan, in cooperation with the Co-Chairmen and in consultation with others as appropriate, to continue their efforts to find solutions to the current problems relating to the implementation of the Paris Agreements and to report to the Secretary-General and the Co-Chairmen of the Paris Conference by 31 October 1992 on the outcome of their efforts;

13. Invites the Secretary-General, in accordance with the intention expressed in paragraph 70 of his report (S/24578), to ask the Co-Chairmen of the Paris Conference immediately on receipt of the report referred to in paragraph 12 of this resolution to undertake appropriate consultations with a view to implementing fully the peace process;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council as soon as possible, and no later than 15 November 1992, on the implementation of this resolution and, if the present difficulties have not been overcome, undertakes to consider what further steps are necessary and appropriate to ensure the realization of the fundamental objectives of the Paris Agreements;

15. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24653
8 October 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 7 OCTOBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF MALAYSIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I wish to refer to Security Council document S/24620 dated 6 October 1992 pertaining to the letter dated 5 October 1992 from the representatives of Egypt, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal and Turkey, acting as members of the Contact Group of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Malaysia fully supports the call by the OIC Contact Group requesting an immediate meeting of the Security Council to consider taking urgent action on the issues reflected in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of document S/24620.

I would be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) RAZALI Ismail
Ambassador

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UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24654
13 October 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 8 OCTOBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Acting under paragraph 5 of resolution 771 (1992) of 13 August 1992 and paragraph 1 of resolution 780 (1992) of 6 August 1992 in which the Security Council calls upon States "to collate substantiated information in their possession or submitted to them relating to the violations of humanitarian law, including grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions, being committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia" and to make this information available to the Council, I have the honour to present to you herewith two editions of the "Report on war destruction, violation of human rights and crimes against humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina", dated 3 June 1992 and 7 July 1992 by "Save Humanity",* a group of non-governmental humanitarian and peace organizations based at Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina.

May I ask for your kind assistance in making these reports available to the Commission of Experts established pursuant to resolution 780 (1992).

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and
Permanent Representative

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* These two reports may be consulted in room S-3520.

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UNITED
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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/24655
12 October 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE CREDENTIALS OF THE DEPUTY REPRESENTATIVE OF CHINA ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received credentials signed on 30 September 1992 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of China stating that Mr. Chan Jian has been appointed deputy representative of China on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, these credentials are in order.

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24656
12 October 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 12 OCTOBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ARMENIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon the instruction of my Government, I respectfully request an urgent meeting of the Security Council.

Armenia welcomes and fully supports the efforts of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) and especially those of the Minsk process, which are directed towards the peaceful resolution of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. Armenia was encouraged when Mario Rafaelli, Chairman of the CSCE Peace Conference in Minsk, came to the region on 24 August with a specific proposal for the establishment of a 60-day cease-fire. Unfortunately, a cease-fire agreement was not successfully negotiated during Mr. Rafaelli's visit. However, in an effort to support the CSCE peace process, representatives of the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan held a meeting with the Defence Ministers of Armenia and Azerbaijan at Sochi, Russia, on 21 September to negotiate and enter into a cease-fire agreement. This meeting did result in the signing of a cease-fire agreement, which was to become effective 26 September. Regretfully, there have already been serious violations of the 21 September agreement. Yet, despite the continuing violations of the cease-fire, Armenia is of the belief that if effective mechanisms are put in place there is hope that a cease-fire agreement can be successfully implemented.

On 29 September, Abulfaz Elchibey, President of Azerbaijan, issued a statement declaring that Azerbaijan is committed to finding a political solution to all international conflicts in full accord with the Charter of the United Nations, the Final Act of CSCE and the Helsinki Declaration. He further stated that he is in support of all efforts to bring about a peaceful resolution of the conflict in Nagorno-Karabakh. President Elchibey followed up his statement by sending a telex the same day to Mario Rafaelli and the heads of States of Russia, Kazakhstan, Belarus and Ukraine, stating that in accordance with the Sochi agreement, Azerbaijan is ready to accept observers in the region.

President Elchibey's statement and subsequent telex indicate a willingness and readiness to enter into a lasting cease-fire agreement and further indicate consent to the placement of observers in the region. This shift in policy has created a window of opportunity which should not be allowed to close without taking substantial efforts to establish peace in Nagorno-Karabakh.

The Republic of Armenia appeals to the United Nations to lend its vast experience and established mechanisms to bring about and implement a lasting cease-fire agreement. Specifically, the Government of Armenia requests that the Secretary-General designate as soon as possible a special representative and send to the region a United Nations team of observers to assist the parties in reaching a cease-fire agreement and to monitor the situation thereafter. The United Nations, by the action of the Security Council, could enhance and move forward the peace initiatives of CSCE, thereby laying the groundwork for substantive talks to be conducted at the CSCE Minsk Conference. The CSCE has invested substantial efforts in working towards the peaceful resolution of this conflict and its efforts should be supported so that they may result in a successful outcome.

On 26 August 1992, the President of the Security Council issued a statement stating, "[t]he members of the Council will consider, further, the role of the United Nations in Nagorno-Karabakh at an appropriate time in light of the development of the situation in the area". The Government of Armenia respectfully requests an urgent meeting of the Security Council because we are certain that the appropriate time for the direct involvement of the United Nations is now.

I would be grateful if the text of this letter would be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Alexander ARZOUMANIAN
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24657
12 October 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMISSION OF EXPERTS PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 2 OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 780 (1992)

I

1. In paragraph 10 of resolution 746 (1992) of 13 July 1992 the Security Council reaffirmed that all parties in the territory of the former Yugoslavia were bound to comply with the obligations under international humanitarian law and in particular the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, 1/ and that persons who committed or ordered the commission of grave breaches of the Conventions were individually in respect of such breaches.

2. On 13 August 1992, in its resolution 771 (1992) of 13 August 1992 the Security Council reaffirmed the international obligations flowing from international humanitarian law and the Geneva Conventions and the individual responsibility of those who committed or ordered the commission of grave breaches of the Conventions, and in paragraph 5 called upon States and international humanitarian organizations to collate substantiated information in their possession or submitted to them relating to the violations of humanitarian law, including grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions, being committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia and to make this information available to the Council.

3. By paragraph 2 of resolution 780 (1992) of 6 October 1992, the Security Council requested me to establish, as a matter of urgency, an impartial Commission of Experts to examine and analyse the information submitted pursuant to resolutions 771 (1992) and 780 (1992) together with such further information as the Commission of Experts may obtain through its own investigations or efforts with a view to providing me with its conclusions on the evidence of grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions and other violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia.

4. The present report is submitted pursuant to the request contained in paragraph 3 of resolution 780 (1992).

II

5. In considering how best to proceed in regard to the request of the Security Council contained in paragraph 2 of resolution 780 (1992), I have noted that the request parallels and to some extent duplicates an initiative of another United Nations organ, the Commission on Human Rights.

6. Members of the Security Council will recall that at its first special session, on 14 August 1992, the Commission on Human Rights adopted resolution 1992/S-1/1, in which it requested its Chairman to appoint a special rapporteur to investigate firsthand the human rights situation in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, in particular within Bosnia and Herzegovina, and to receive relevant, credible information on the human rights situation there from Governments, individuals, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, on a continuing basis, and to avail himself or herself of the assistance of existing mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights. 2/ The Special Rapporteur visited areas of interest in the former Yugoslavia, and in particular Bosnia and Herzegovina, from 21 to 26 August 1992 and issued his first report on 3 September 1992. 2/

7. In establishing the Commission of Experts called for by the Council in paragraph 2 of resolution 780 (1992), I have naturally taken into account the mandate and work of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights with a view to minimizing the duplication of effort, maximizing the efficient use of scarce resources and reducing costs.

8. Pursuant to paragraph 2 of resolution 780 (1992) I have decided to establish a Commission of Experts to be composed, in the first instance, of five members, one of whom will be designated by me as its Chairman. In appointing the members of the Commission I shall, of course, pay due regard to their professional qualifications, in particular in the areas of human rights, humanitarian law as well as criminal law and prosecution, experience, integrity and absolute impartiality. I reserve the right to expand the membership of the Commission should this become necessary.

9. The members of the Commission will serve in their personal capacity.

10. The terms of reference of the Commission, as set out in resolution 780 (1992), will be to examine and analyse the information submitted by States, international humanitarian organizations, other persons or bodies pursuant to resolution 771 (1992), as well as such further information as the Commission may obtain through its own investigations or efforts, with a view to providing me with its conclusions on the evidence of grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions and other violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia. I expect that the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights will cooperate closely with the Commission of Experts and provide it with all the information at his disposal. I shall take the necessary administrative steps to ensure continuing collaboration of the secretariats of the two bodies.

11. The Commission will adopt its own rules of procedure. In the absence of consensus, decisions of the Commission will be taken by a majority of the members present and voting.

12. The Commission, which for reasons of economy and efficiency will be located at the United Nations Office at Geneva, will be assisted by a small secretariat to provide the necessary substantive, secretarial and administrative assistance. To the extent possible and in order to avoid duplication, this secretariat shall rely upon the resources already made available to the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights. In view of the urgency attached to this request by the Security Council, it is my intention to proceed as rapidly as possible to the appointment of the members of the Commission and the assignment of the appropriate Secretariat staff.

13. The expenses of the Commission of Experts will be met, as far as possible, from existing resources. I reserve, however, the right to seek new appropriations should circumstances make this necessary.

14. The Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 13 February 1946 3/ will apply to the Commission, its members and its secretariat. The members of the Commission will have the status of experts on missions within the meaning of article VI of the Convention and the staff of the secretariat will have the status of officials within the meaning of articles V and VII of the Convention.

Notes

1/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

2/ A/47/418-S/24516, para. 1.

3/ Resolution 22 A (I).

UNITED NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24657*
14 October 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMISSION OF EXPERTS PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 2 OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 780 (1992)

I

1. In paragraph 10 of resolution 746 (1992) of 13 July 1992 the Security Council reaffirmed that all parties in the territory of the former Yugoslavia are bound to comply with the obligations under international humanitarian law and in particular the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, 1/ and that persons who commit or order the commission of grave breaches of the Conventions are individually responsible in respect of such breaches.

2. On 13 August 1992, in its resolution 771 (1992) of 13 August 1992 the Security Council reaffirmed the international obligations flowing from international humanitarian law and the Geneva Conventions and the individual responsibility of those who commit or order the commission of grave breaches of the Conventions, and in paragraph 5 called upon States and international humanitarian organizations to collate substantiated information in their possession or submitted to them relating to the violations of humanitarian law, including grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions, being committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia and to make this information available to the Council.

3. By paragraph 2 of resolution 780 (1992) of 6 October 1992, the Security Council requested me to establish, as a matter of urgency, an impartial Commission of Experts to examine and analyse the information submitted pursuant to resolutions 771 (1992) and 780 (1992) together with such further information as the Commission of Experts may obtain through its own investigations or efforts with a view to providing me with its conclusions on the evidence of grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions and other violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia.

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

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4. The present report is submitted pursuant to the request contained in paragraph 3 of resolution 780 (1992).

II

5. In considering how best to proceed in regard to the request of the Security Council contained in paragraph 2 of resolution 780 (1992), I have noted that the request parallels and to some extent duplicates an initiative of another United Nations organ, the Commission on Human Rights.

6. Members of the Security Council will recall that at its first special session, on 14 August 1992, the Commission on Human Rights adopted resolution 1992/S-1/1, in which it requested its Chairman to appoint a special rapporteur to investigate firsthand the human rights situation in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, in particular within Bosnia and Herzegovina, and to receive relevant, credible information on the human rights situation there from Governments, individuals, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, on a continuing basis, and to avail himself or herself of the assistance of existing mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights. 2/ The Special Rapporteur visited areas of interest in the former Yugoslavia, and in particular Bosnia and Herzegovina, from 21 to 26 August 1992 and issued his first report on 3 September 1992. 2/

7. In establishing the Commission of Experts called for by the Council in paragraph 2 of resolution 780 (1992), I have naturally taken into account the mandate and work of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights with a view to minimizing the duplication of effort, maximizing the efficient use of scarce resources and reducing costs.

8. Pursuant to paragraph 2 of resolution 780 (1992) I have decided to establish a Commission of Experts to be composed, in the first instance, of five members, one of whom will be designated by me as its Chairman. In appointing the members of the Commission I shall, of course, pay due regard to their professional qualifications, in particular in the areas of human rights, humanitarian law as well as criminal law and prosecution, experience, integrity and absolute impartiality. I reserve the right to expand the membership of the Commission should this become necessary.

9. The members of the Commission will serve in their personal capacity.

10. The terms of reference of the Commission, as set out in resolution 780 (1992), will be to examine and analyse the information submitted by States, international humanitarian organizations, other persons or bodies pursuant to resolution 771 (1992), as well as such further information as the Commission may obtain through its own investigations or efforts, with a view to providing me with its conclusions on the evidence of grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions and other violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia. I expect that the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights will cooperate closely with the Commission of Experts and provide it with all the information at his

disposal. I shall take the necessary administrative steps to ensure continuing collaboration of the secretariats of the two bodies.

11. The Commission will adopt its own rules of procedure. In the absence of consensus, decisions of the Commission will be taken by a majority of the members present and voting.

12. The Commission, which for reasons of economy and efficiency will be located at the United Nations Office at Geneva, will be assisted by a small secretariat to provide the necessary substantive, secretarial and administrative assistance. To the extent possible and in order to avoid duplication, this secretariat shall rely upon the resources already made available to the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights. In view of the urgency attached to this request by the Security Council, it is my intention to proceed as rapidly as possible to the appointment of the members of the Commission and the assignment of the appropriate Secretariat staff.

13. The expenses of the Commission of Experts will be met, as far as possible, from existing resources. I reserve, however, the right to seek new appropriations should circumstances make this necessary.

14. The Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 13 February 1946 3/ will apply to the Commission, its members and its secretariat. The members of the Commission will have the status of experts on missions within the meaning of article VI of the Convention and the staff of the secretariat will have the status of officials within the meaning of articles V and VII of the Convention.

Notes

1/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

2/ A/47/418-S/24516, para. 1.

3/ Resolution 22 A (I).

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24658
13 October 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 12 OCTOBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that from 30 September to 9 October 1992 United States aircraft continued their violations of Iraqi airspace for purposes of observation and provocation.

30 September-1 October 1992

(a) Northern region: 33 sorties, at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 1,500 to 8,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Dohuk, Irbil, Tall Afar, Amadiyah and Zakho.

(b) Southern region: 65 sorties, flown by F-4, F-14, F-15, F-16 and other aircraft at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 5,000 to 13,000 metres, centred over Basra, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Amarah, Qurnah, Salman, Busayyah and Usbayjah.

1-2 October 1992

(a) Northern region: 22 sorties, at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 9,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Zakho and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 80 sorties, flown by F-4, F-14, F-15, F-16 and other aircraft at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 2,000 to 10,000 metres, centred over Basra, Nasiriyah, Amarah, Samawah, Salman and Busayyah.

2-3 October 1992

(a) Northern region: 22 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 800 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 5,000 to 7,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar and Zakho.

(b) Southern region: 51 sorties, flown by F-15, F-16 and other aircraft at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 4,000 to 10,000 metres, centred over Basra, Amarah, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman and Busayyah.

3-4 October 1992

(a) Northern region: No aerial activity.

(b) Southern region: 67 sorties, flown by F-4, F-15, F-16, Mirage, TR-1 and other aircraft at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 20,000 metres, centred over Basra, Amarah, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Busayyah and Shatrah.

4-5 October 1992

(a) Northern region: 32 sorties, at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 8,000 metres, centred over Zakho, Amadiyah, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Mosul, Irbil, Sinjar and Ayn Zalah.

(b) Southern region: 67 sorties, flown by F-4, F-14, F-15, F-16 and other aircraft at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 12,000 metres, centred over Amarah, Nasiriyah, Busayyah, Samawah, Ushbayjah, Basra and Artawi.

5-6 October 1992

(a) Northern region: 16 sorties, at speeds of 600 to 800 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 4,500 to 7,500 metres, centred over Mosul, Dohuk, Irbil, Tall Afar, Zakho and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 52 sorties, flown by F-4, F-14, F-15, F-16, TR-1 and other aircraft at speeds of 600 to 800 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 10,000 metres, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Qurnah, Artawi, Qal'at Salih, Al-Khadr and Shatrah.

6-7 October 1992

(a) Northern region: 11 sorties, flown by F-1, F-16, TR-1 and other aircraft at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 2,000 to 8,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Dukan, Amadiyah and Rawanduz. At 0943 hours on 7 October, two United States aircraft dropped 12 heat flares over Saddam Dam from low altitude.

(b) Southern region: 55 sorties, flown by F-4, F-14, F-15, F-16 and other aircraft at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 9,000 metres, centred over Basra, Amarah, Qurnah, Samawah, Busayyah, Nasiriyah and Artawi.

8-9 October 1992

(a) Northern region: 25 sorties, flown at speeds of 700 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 3,500 to 7,000 metres, centred over Irbil, Mosul, Dohuk, Zakho, Rawanduz, Tall Afar and Amadiyah. At 1550 hours on 9 October, two United States aircraft dropped heat flares on the Bartalah area in Ninawa Governorate.

(b) Southern region: 121 sorties, flown by F-15, F-16, Mirage and other aircraft at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 5,000 to 10,000 metres, centred over Nasiriyah, Basra, Amarah, Samawah, Qurnah and Busayyah.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda items 30, 35, 73 and 74
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THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
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SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 12 October 1992 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have been instructed by the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which retains the powers and responsibilities of the Provisional Government of Palestine, to bring the following to your attention:

Referring to my letter addressed to Your Excellency on 6 October 1992, I would further like to inform you of recent developments in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem. In the last five days, several Palestinian protesters have been killed and at least 200 have been wounded by Israeli troops. The protesters have been demonstrating in solidarity with the thousands of Palestinian prisoners who are on hunger strike in Israeli jails and detention centres. The hunger strike, begun on 27 September 1992, was undertaken after the prisoners had exhausted all other means of calling attention to their grievances and having them addressed by the Israeli prison authorities.

I would also like to refer to statements recently made by the Prime Minister of Israel with regard to the current situation, which forebode an increase in Israeli repression and violence against the Palestinians in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem.

As I mentioned previously, we expect actions to be taken by the Secretary-General and the Security Council to put an end to the continuous breaches of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 committed by the Israeli authorities and to put an end to the suffering of the Palestinian prisoners.

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of this letter distributed as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 30, 35, 73 and 74, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nasser AL-KIDWA
Permanent Observer of
Palestine to the United Nations